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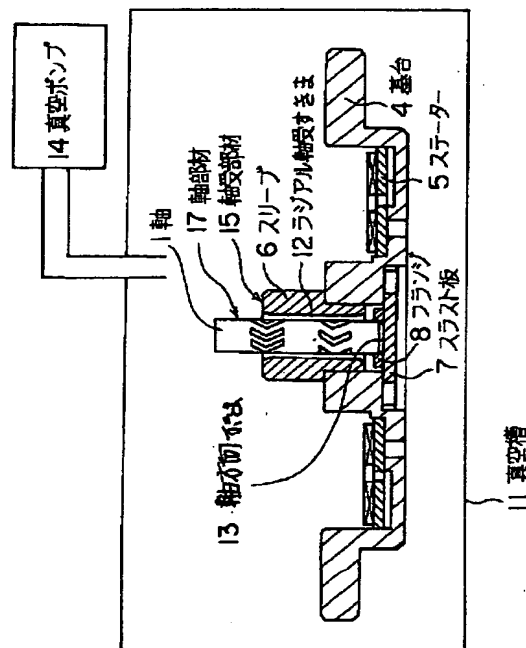
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(54) 【発明の名称】 軸受の製造方法

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 軸受すきまの潤滑剤の気泡の残留を排除し、軸受の非回転同期成分の振れの変動を防止し、飛行機等による輸送時の気圧の変動による軸受すきまからの潤滑剤の流出を防止する。

【解決手段】 軸受部材の凹部に設けた軸受面と軸部材の受面との間の軸受すきまに潤滑剤が存在する軸受を真空中に配置し、次に真空中の前記軸受を大気中に配置することを特徴とする軸受の製造方法を提供するものである。



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## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 軸受部材の軸受面と軸部材の受面との間の軸受すきまに潤滑剤が存在する軸受を真空中に配置し、次に真空中の前記軸受を大気中に配置することを特徴とする軸受の製造方法。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

## 【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、音響・映像機器、情報機器、特に磁気ディスク装置等のディスク駆動装置に適した軸受の製造方法に関し、さらに詳しくは軸受の潤滑剤中の気泡を除去する軸受の製造方法に関し、特に軸受の組立工程中に脱気工程を設けた軸受の製造方法に関する。

## 【0002】

【従来の技術】従来、ディスク用スピンドルモーターは、ディスクを搭載したハブが2個の玉軸受を介して回転自在に軸に支持され、モーターにより回転駆動される。特に、磁気ディスク装置では、高記録密度が進展しており、そこに使用されるスピンドルモーターには非回転同期成分の振れが小さいことが求められている。

【0003】従来のスピンドルモーターには玉軸受が用いられてきた。その玉軸受は非回転同期成分（回転に同期しない）の振れが小さいことが要求されていた。しかし、玉軸受には玉通過振動や軸受部品の形状誤差に起因する振動が生じ、軸受部品の加工精度を向上させても非回転同期成分の振れを所定値以下の値にすることは困難であった。

【0004】従って近年、軸受に動圧発生用の溝付き軸受を用いることが検討されている。しかしながら、動圧発生用の溝付き軸受にしても、潤滑剤が軸受すきまに気泡の混入もなくきちんと封入されている場合はスピンドルモーターの非回転同期成分の振れは小さくなるが、気泡が残っている場合には軸受の振れが時間経過とともに変動するという問題があった。

【0005】また、軸受に気泡が残留したスピンドルモーターを飛行機で輸送する場合、気圧が低くなると気泡が膨張して潤滑剤が軸受すきまから外部に流出するおそれがあった。

## 【0006】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】請求項1記載の発明は、軸受すきまの潤滑剤に気泡が残留しない軸受の製造方法を提供することを目的とする。

## 【0007】

【課題を解決するための手段】請求項1記載の発明は、軸受部材の軸受面と軸部材の受面との間の軸受すきまに潤滑剤が存在する軸受を真空中に配置し、次に真空中の前記軸受を大気中に配置することを特徴とする軸受の製造方法を提供するものである。

## 【0008】

【実施例】つぎに本発明を第一実施例に基づいて説明す

る。図1は本発明によって製造した軸受を使用したスピンドルモーターの第一実施例を示す組立断面図である。図2から図4はスピンドルモーターの組立工程図である。図1において、軸受部材15はスリーブ6とスリーブ6の下端部の外径面に固定した基台4と基台4の底面に固定したスラスト板7とを備えている。軸受部材15の凹部9に設けた軸受面はスリーブ6の内径面に軸方向に間をへだてて二ヶ所に設けた円筒状のラジアル軸受面6aとスラスト板7の上面に設けた平面状のスラスト軸受面7aとを備えている。軸部材17は軸1と軸1の下端部に固定したフランジ8とを備え、軸部材17の受面はラジアル軸受面6aに対向するラジアル受面1cとスラスト軸受面7aに対向するスラスト受面1aとを有している。

【0009】軸受面と受面との間の軸受すきまは、ラジアル軸受面6aとラジアル受面1cとの間のラジアル軸受すきま12と、スラスト軸受面7aとスラスト受面1aとの間のスラスト軸受すきまとを有している。そして、ラジアル軸受すきまとスラスト軸受すきまとは潤滑剤が存在する。ラジアル受面1cに動圧発生用の溝1bを設け、またスラスト軸受面7aに動圧発生用の溝を設けている。

【0010】軸受部材15の上端部にハブ2を固定し、このハブ2にヨーク19を介してローター3を固定している。このローター3と基台4に固定したステーター5とが軸方向に平面对向する平面对向モーターとして、スラスト軸受であるスラスト軸受面7aに向かって軸部材17を吸引する作用を働かしている。軸1の軸端部に圧入によって取り付けられた抜け止め用フランジ8の端面は軸1の端面とほぼ同一平面となるように設置され軸1の端面とフランジ8の端面とが同一平面のスラスト受面1aを構成している。このような構造にすることによってフランジ8の軸1への組み込みを容易なものとしている。

【0011】スピンドルモーターの組立工程を図2から図4を用いて説明する。図2は本発明の実施例のサブアセンブリー（基台4にステーター5、スリーブ6、スラスト板7及びフランジ8を組み込んだものをサブアセンブリーという）の組立断面図である。まず基台4にスリーブ6を圧入等の手段で取り付ける。モーターを構成するステーター5を基台4の所定の位置に固定する。次に、上面にフランジ8を配置したスラスト板7を基台4の底面に固定する。なお、フランジ8は軸受の輸送時等における軸部材17のスラスト軸受面7aに対する軸方向の移動を防止する作用を行う。これによりスピンドルモーターの基台4側の構成部品の取り付けは終了することになる。

【0012】基台4の底面に取り付けられたスラスト板7の上面と基台4の中央部に取り付けられたスリーブ6の内径面と基台4の内径面とで凹部9を形成する。その

凹部9に潤滑剤10を所定量注入する。図3は凹部9へ潤滑剤を注いだ状態を示す第一実施例の組立断面図である。ここで、潤滑剤10は特に限定されるものではなく、グリース、潤滑油等であってよい。

【0013】図4は凹部9即ち円筒状孔へ軸1を挿入する状態を示す第一実施例のサブアセンブリーの組立時の断面図である。軸1を凹部9へ上側から挿入する。凹部9への軸1の進入により、すでに注入されていた潤滑剤10が軸1により圧せられる。つまり、スラスト受面1aとスラスト軸受面7aとの間の軸方向すきま13の潤滑剤10が、軸1の進入により圧せられることになる。

【0014】その圧力により、ラジアル軸受すきま12に潤滑剤10が送られる。特に、ラジアル受面1c及びラジアル軸受面6aの間のラジアル軸受すきま12ではラジアル軸受すきま12の下方にあるスラスト受面1aとスラスト軸受面7aとの間の軸方向すきまの潤滑剤10がラジアル受面1c及びラジアル軸受面6aに沿って上昇し、ラジアル軸受すきま12全体に潤滑剤が行き渡る。そして、軸1の下降によりスラスト受面1aとスラスト軸受面7aとの間の軸方向すきま13は適切な間隔のスラスト軸受すきまとなる。

【0015】本発明の第一実施例においては、ラジアル軸受すきま12及びスラスト軸受すきまへの潤滑剤10の送り状況を示しているが、他の形態の軸受で有している軸受すきまについても凹部の潤滑剤を軸で圧することにより、軸受すきまに潤滑剤を送ることは可能である。

【0016】図3に示すように凹部9に潤滑剤10を注入すると、軸受部材15と潤滑剤10との表面張力によって潤滑剤10の上面は凹状となり、軸の平面状のスラスト受面1aと潤滑剤10の自由表面との間に空気が入り込みやすくスピンドルモーター組立後に軸受すきまに気泡が残留する原因となっていた。

【0017】そのような気泡を除去するために、真空槽11を用いる。図5は本発明の脱気工程を示す概略図である。脱気工程は真空槽11及び真空ポンプ14を有しているが、図5は脱気工程の説明の都合上、他の制御機構を略した形式で描いている。真空槽11は真空ポンプ14に接続されており真空ポンプを制御することによって真空槽11内を真空状態に設定することができる。

【0018】脱気工程では、軸受部材15に軸部材17を組み込んだ軸受を真空槽11の所定位置に配置し、真空ポンプ14を作動し真空槽11内を真空にし、真空中に配置した軸受の軸受すきまであるラジアル軸受すきま12及びスラスト軸受すきまの潤滑剤10に入り込んだ気泡を脱気する。なお、脱気工程では、高地での使用を考慮すると、0.5気圧以下の真空中に軸受を配置する必要があり、飛行機による輸送時の気圧低下を考慮すると、好ましくは0.2気圧以下の真空中に軸受を配置して潤滑剤中の気泡を脱気することが望ましい。

【0019】脱気工程終了後、真空槽11内の真空状態

を解除し、真空槽11から軸受を取り出す。つぎに軸部材17にローター3等の付属部品を備えたハブ2を圧入あるいは接着といった接合手段により取り付け。これよりハブ2部分の結合が行われ図1に示すスピンドルモーターが完成する。

【0020】図6は本発明によって製造した軸受を使用したスピンドルモーターの第二実施例の組立断面図である。基台34に固定したステーター39はハブ32にヨーク36を介して固定したローター33とラジアル方向に対向し、また平面状のスラスト軸受面7aには動圧発生用の溝が設けられていない。抜け止め用フランジ38の軸方向の両面を平面状の動圧発生用の溝付きスラスト受面41、43としており、このスラスト受面41、43はスラスト板のスラスト軸受面7aとスリーブ6の下端面に設けた平面状のスラスト軸受面51とそれぞれ軸方向に対向している。第二実施例においては、フランジ38の軸方向両側面が動圧みぞ付きスラスト軸受を構成するので軸部材17は軸受部材15に対する軸方向変位量が少なく、ローターとステーターとの平面对向モーターを使ってアキシャル方向に吸引力を働かせなくとも良い。

【0021】この場合、フランジ38の両側面をスラスト受面41、43として使用するために、スラスト受面41、43と軸31との直角度を確保する必要があるため、軸31には大径部45と大径部45より小径の小径部47との間に軸心に対して直角な平面状の段差49を設けている。具体的な構成としては、図6に示すように軸31の小径部47をフランジ38の中央の孔に圧入してフランジ38と段差49とを接触させることにより、軸31をフランジ38に固定する。フランジ38のスラスト受面41、43との直角度を確保することができる。第二実施例の他の構成は第一実施例の他の構成とはほぼ同様である。なお、第二実施例の周対向モーターの組立工程は第一実施例と基本的に同じである。

【0022】また、本発明の実施例は上記の例の構造に限定されることなく、例えば、動圧発生用の溝付きラジアル軸受とビレット支持のスラストすべり軸受とを組み合わせた軸受を用いたもの、あるいは一方の玉軸受と他方の動圧発生用の溝付きラジアル軸受とを組み合わせたハイブリッド軸受の軸受を用いたスピンドルモーターであってもよい。

【0023】以上のような構造においても、脱気工程を設けることにより軸受すきまの潤滑剤から性能上有害な残留気泡を排出できる。なお、図1においては軸受部材15に軸部材17を組み付けた後に軸受を真空槽中に配置する方法を採ったが、これに限定されるものではなく、真空槽を真空状態にする前に、真空槽の中でスピンドルモーターあるいは軸受を組み立て、その後真空槽内を真空にすることも可能である。

【0024】なお、軸受には軸受面と受面との少なくと

も一方に動圧発生用の溝を有する動圧発生用の溝付き軸受があり、また軸受にはすべり軸受がある。動圧発生用の溝付き軸受にはラジアル動圧溝付き軸受、スラスト動圧溝付き軸受等があり、すべり軸受にはラジアルすべり軸受、スラストすべり軸受等がある。以上のような軸受においても本発明を実施することは可能である。

【0025】また、軸受面には円筒状のラジアル軸受面、円錐面、球面及び平面状のスラスト軸受面等があり、受面には円筒状のラジアル受面、円錐面、球面、平面状のスラスト受面等がある。このような形状の軸受面と受面との間の軸受すきまに入り込んだ潤滑剤の気泡について本発明を実施することにより容易に排除でき

る。

【0026】さらに、軸受部材に円筒状孔の凹部9を設けるタイプで本発明の内容を説明してきたが、特にこの円筒状孔の形状に限定されるものではなく、潤滑剤を保持できる軸受すきまを有するものであれば本発明の実施は可能である。

【0027】本発明の実施例は軸受の組立工程において、軸受に潤滑剤を入れた後に真空ポンプにより排気可能な真空槽で軸受すきまの潤滑剤に残留する気泡を脱気する工程を設けている。このように真空槽で脱気する工程を設けることにより軸受すきまの潤滑剤に残留する気泡がなくなる。なお、抜け止め用フランジ38はなくても良い。

【0028】

【発明の効果】請求項1記載の発明は、軸受すきまの潤滑剤の気泡の残留を排除し、軸受の非回転同期成分の振れの変動が防止でき、さらに飛行機等による輸送時の気\*

\* 圧の変動による軸受内の潤滑剤中の気泡の膨張ということも排除でき、軸受すきまからの潤滑剤の流出を防止できる信頼性の高い軸受を得られるという効果がある。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明によって製造した軸受を使用したスピンドルモータの第一実施例を示す組立断面図である。

【図2】本発明の第一実施例のサブアセンブリーの組立断面図である。

【図3】凹部へ潤滑剤を注いだ状態を示す第一実施例の組立断面図である。

【図4】凹部へ軸を挿入する状態を示す第一実施例のサブアセンブリーの組立断面図である。

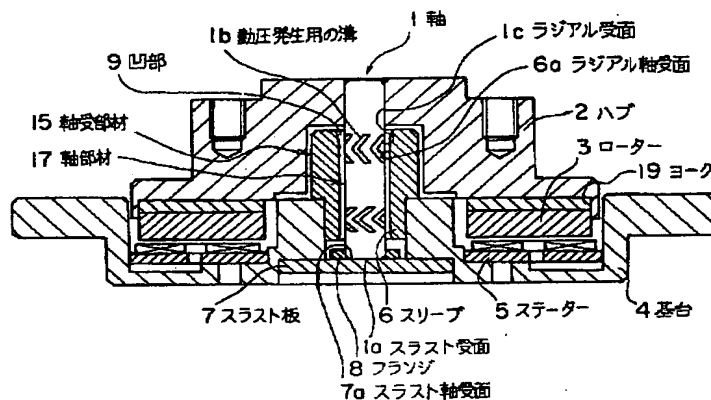
【図5】本発明の脱気工程を示す概略図である。

【図6】本発明によって製造した軸受を使用したスピンドルモータの第二実施例の組立断面図である。

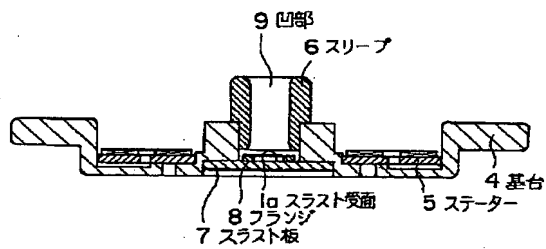
【符号の説明】

1	軸
1a, 1c	受面
2	ハブ
3	基台
6	スリーブ
6a, 7a	軸受面
7	スラスト板
8	フランジ
9	凹部
10	潤滑剤
12	軸受すきま
15	軸受部材
17	軸部材

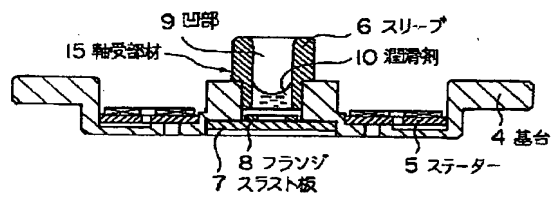
【図1】



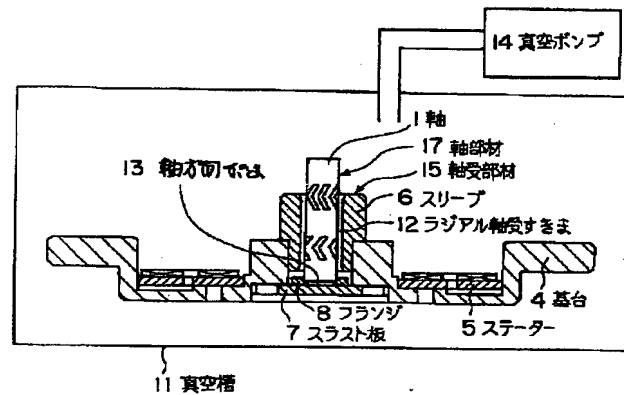
【図2】



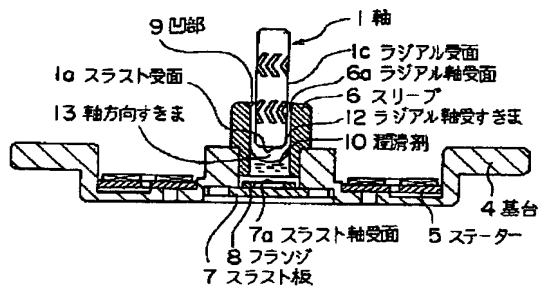
【図3】



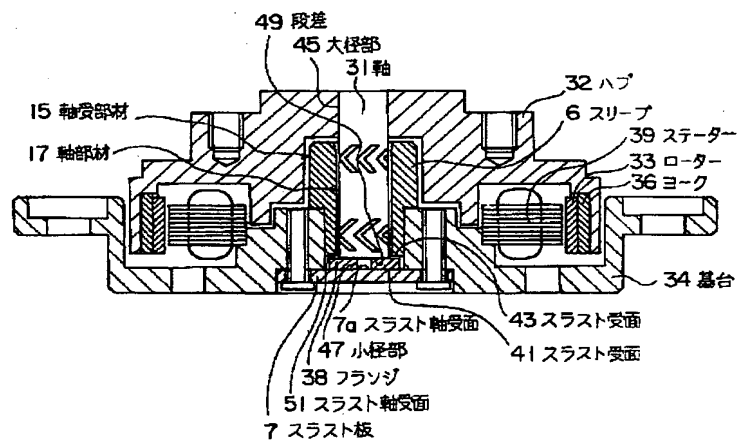
【図5】



【図4】



【図6】



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Bibliography

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Epitome

(57) [Abstract]

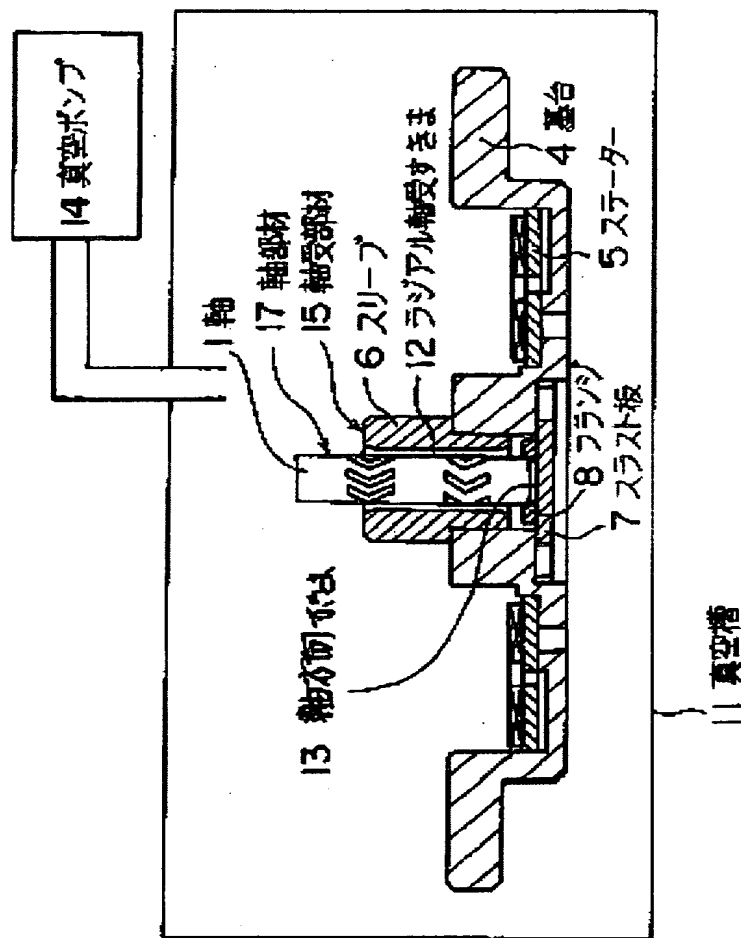
[Technical problem] The residual of the air bubbles of the lubricant of bearing clearance is eliminated, fluctuation of the deflection of the nonrotation synchronous component of bearing is prevented, and the outflow of the lubricant from the bearing clearance by fluctuation of the atmospheric pressure at the time of transportation by an airplane etc. is prevented.

[Means for Solution] The manufacture approach of the bearing characterized by arranging in a vacuum the bearing to which lubricant exists in the bearing clearance between the bearing surface established in the crevice of a bearing member and the abutment of shank material, and then arranging said bearing in a vacuum in atmospheric air is offered.

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## CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The manufacture approach of the bearing characterized by arranging in a vacuum the bearing to which lubricant exists in the bearing clearance between the bearing surface of a bearing member, and the abutment of shank material, and then arranging said bearing in a vacuum in atmospheric air.

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the manufacture approach of bearing that especially the erector of bearing prepared vacuum treatment in inside, about the manufacture approach of bearing of removing the air bubbles in the lubricant of bearing in more detail, about the manufacture approach of bearing of having been suitable for disk driving gears, such as sound and a visual equipment, information machines and equipment, especially a magnetic disk drive.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, the hub in which the disk was carried is supported by the shaft free [ rotation ] through two ball bearings, and the rotation drive of the spindle motor for disks is carried out by the motor. Especially, in the magnetic disk drive, high recording density is progressing and the spindle motor used there is asked for the deflection of a nonrotation synchronous component being small.

[0003] The ball bearing has been used for the conventional spindle motor. It was required that the ball bearing should have had the small deflection of a nonrotation synchronous component (it does not synchronize with rotation). However, even if ball passage vibration and vibration resulting from the configuration error of bearing parts arise in a ball bearing and it raised the process tolerance of bearing parts, it was difficult to make the deflection of a nonrotation synchronous component into the value below a predetermined value.

[0004] Therefore, using the bearing with a slot for dynamic pressure generating for bearing in recent years is examined. However, even if it made it the bearing with a slot for dynamic pressure generating, when mixing of air bubbles did not have lubricant in bearing clearance, either and it was exactly enclosed with it, the deflection of the nonrotation synchronous component of a spindle motor became small, but when air bubbles remained, there was a problem of changing the deflection of bearing with time amount progress.

[0005] Moreover, when an airplane conveyed the spindle motor to which air bubbles remained to bearing, and the atmospheric pressure became low, there was a possibility that air bubbles might expand and lubricant might flow out of bearing clearance outside.

[0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Invention according to claim 1 aims at offering the manufacture approach of bearing that air bubbles do not remain to the lubricant of bearing clearance.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] Invention according to claim 1 offers the manufacture approach of the bearing characterized by arranging in a vacuum the bearing to which lubricant exists in the bearing clearance between the bearing surface of a bearing member, and the abutment of shank material, and then arranging said bearing in a vacuum in atmospheric air.

[0008]

[Example] This invention is explained based on the first example below. Drawing 1 is the built-up-section Fig. showing the first example of the spindle motor which used the bearing manufactured by this invention. Drawing 2 to drawing 4 is drawing like the erector of a spindle motor. The bearing member 15 is equipped with the thrust plate 7 fixed to the base of the pedestal 4 fixed to the outer-diameter side of the lower limit section of a sleeve 6 and a sleeve 6, and a pedestal 4 in drawing 1. The bearing surface established in the crevice 9 of the bearing member 15 is equipped with cylinder-like radial bearing side 6a which established between in the bore side of a sleeve 6 at two \*\*\*\*\* at shaft orientations, and plane thrust bearing side 7a prepared in the top face of the thrust plate 7. The shank material 17 is equipped with the flange 8 fixed to the lower limit section of a shaft 1 and a shaft 1, and the abutment of the shank material 17 has radial abutment 1c which counters radial bearing side 6a, and thrust abutment 1a which counters thrust bearing side 7a. [0009] The bearing clearance between the bearing surface and an abutment has the radial bearing clearance 12 between radial bearing side 6a and radial abutment 1c, and the thrust bearing clearance between thrust bearing side 7a and thrust abutment 1a. And lubricant exists in radial bearing clearance and thrust bearing clearance. Slot 1b for dynamic pressure generating was prepared in radial abutment 1c, and the slot for dynamic pressure generating is established in thrust bearing side 7a.

[0010] A hub 2 is fixed to the upper limit section of the bearing member 15, and the rotor 3 is fixed to this hub 2 through York 19. The operation whose this rotor 3 and

stator 5 fixed to the pedestal 4 attract the shank material 17 toward thrust bearing side 7a which is thrust bearing as a flat-surface opposite motor which counters shaft orientations at a flat surface is used. The end face of the flange 8 for omission stops attached in the axis end section of a shaft 1 by press fit is installed so that it may become the same flat surface mostly with the end face of a shaft 1, and the end face of a shaft 1 and the end face of a flange 8 constitute thrust abutment 1a of the same flat surface. With such structure, inclusion on the shaft 1 of a flange 8 is made easy. [0011] It explains like the erector of a spindle motor using drawing 4 from drawing 2. Drawing 2 is the built-up-section Fig. of the subassembly (what included the stator 5, the sleeve 6, the thrust plate 7, and the flange 8 in the pedestal 4 is called subassembly) of the example of this invention. A sleeve 6 is first attached in a pedestal 4 with means, such as press fit. The stator 5 which constitutes a motor is fixed to the position of a pedestal 4. Next, the thrust plate 7 which has arranged the flange 8 on the top face is fixed to the base of a pedestal 4. In addition, a flange 8 performs the operation which prevents migration of the shaft orientations over thrust bearing side 7a of the shank material 17 in the time of transportation of bearing etc. This will end installation of the component part by the side of the pedestal 4 of a spindle motor.

[0012] A crevice 9 is formed in respect of the bore of the top face of the thrust plate 7 attached in the base of a pedestal 4, the bore side of the sleeve 6 attached in the center section of the pedestal 4, and a pedestal 4. Specified quantity impregnation of the lubricant 10 is carried out in the crevice 9. Drawing 3 is the built-up-section Fig. of the first example showing the condition of having filled the crevice 9 with lubricant. Here, especially lubricant 10 may not be limited and may be grease, a lubricating oil, etc.

[0013] Drawing 4 is a sectional view at the time of the assembly of the subassembly of the first example which shows the condition of inserting a shaft 1 in a crevice 9, i.e., a cylindrical hole. A shaft 1 is inserted in a crevice 9 from the bottom. The lubricant 10 already poured in by penetration of the shaft 1 to a crevice 9 is pressed with a shaft 1. That is, the lubricant 10 of the shaft-orientations clearance 13 between thrust abutment 1a and thrust bearing side 7a will be pressed by penetration of a shaft 1.

[0014] With the pressure, lubricant 10 is sent to the radial bearing clearance 12. Especially, in the radial bearing clearance 12 between radial abutment 1c and radial bearing side 6a, the lubricant 10 of the shaft-orientations clearance between thrust abutment 1a and thrust bearing surface 7a which have the radial bearing clearance 12 caudad goes up along with radial abutment 1c and radial bearing side 6a, and lubricant spreads round the radial bearing clearance 12 whole. And the shaft-orientations clearance 13 between thrust abutment 1a and thrust bearing side 7a turns into thrust bearing clearance between suitable spacing by descent of a shaft 1.

[0015] In the first example of this invention. although the delivery situation of the lubricant 10 to the radial bearing clearance 12 and thrust bearing clearance is shown, it is possible to send lubricant to bearing clearance by pressing the lubricant of a

crevice with a shaft also about the bearing clearance which it has by the bearing of other gestalten.

[0016] As shown in drawing 3, when lubricant 10 was poured into the crevice 9, with the surface tension of the bearing member 15 and lubricant 10, the top face of lubricant 10 became a concave and air had become being easy to enter between plane thrust abutment 1a of a shaft, and the free surface of lubricant 10 the cause by which air bubbles remained in bearing clearance after spindle motor assembly.

[0017] In order to remove such air bubbles, the vacuum tub 11 is used. Drawing 5 is the schematic diagram showing the vacuum treatment of this invention. Although vacuum treatment has the vacuum tub 11 and the vacuum pump 14, drawing 5 is drawn on account of explanation of vacuum treatment in the format which omitted other controlling mechanisms. The vacuum tub 11 can set the inside of the vacuum tub 11 as a vacua by connecting with the vacuum pump 14 and controlling a vacuum pump.

[0018] In vacuum treatment, the bearing which included the shank material 17 in the bearing member 15 is arranged in the predetermined location of the vacuum tub 11, a vacuum pump 14 is operated, the inside of the vacuum tub 11 is made into a vacuum, and the air bubbles which entered into the lubricant 10 of the radial bearing clearance 12 which is bearing clearance between the bearing arranged in a vacuum, and thrust bearing clearance are deaerated. In addition, it is desirable for it to be necessary in vacuum treatment, to arrange bearing in the vacuum of 0.5 or less atmospheric pressures, if use at high ground is taken into consideration, to arrange bearing in the vacuum of 0.2 or less atmospheric pressures preferably, if the atmospheric-pressure fall at the time of transportation by the airplane is taken into consideration, and to deaerate the air bubbles in lubricant.

[0019] The vacua after vacuum treatment termination and in the vacuum tub 11 is canceled, and bearing is taken out from the vacuum tub 11. The hub 2 which equipped the shank material 17 with the attached components of rotor 3 grade next is attached with junction means, such as press fit or adhesion. The spindle motor which association of hub 2 part is performed from this, and is shown in drawing 1 is completed.

[0020] Drawing 6 is the built-up-section Fig. of the second example of the spindle motor which used the bearing manufactured by this invention. The stator 39 fixed to the pedestal 34 counters the rotor 33 and radial direction which were fixed to the hub 32 through York 36, and the slot for dynamic pressure generating is not established in plane thrust bearing side 7a. It escapes, both sides of the shaft orientations of the flange 38 for stops are made into the thrust abutments 41 and 43 with a slot for plane dynamic pressure generating, and these thrust abutments 41 and 43 have countered shaft orientations, respectively with thrust bearing surface 7a of a thrust plate, and the plane thrust bearing surface 51 established in the lower limit side of a sleeve 6. In the second example, since the shaft-orientations both-sides side of a flange 38 constitutes thrust bearing with a dynamic pressure groove, the shank material 17 has little axial displacement to the bearing member 15, and does not need to use a

suction force to an axial direction using the flat-surface opposite motor of a rotor and a stator.

[0021] In this case, since it is necessary to secure the squareness of the thrust abutments 41 and 43 and a shaft 31 in order to use the both-sides side of a flange 38 as thrust abutments 41 and 43, the plane right-angled level difference 49 has been formed from the major diameter 45 and the major diameter 45 to the axial center at the shaft 31 between the narrow diameter portions 47 of a minor diameter. As a concrete configuration, as shown in drawing 6, a shaft 31 is fixed to a flange 38 by pressing the narrow diameter portion 47 of a shaft 31 fit in the hole of the center of a flange 38, and contacting a flange 38 and a level difference 49. Squareness with the thrust abutments 41 and 43 of a flange 38 is securable. Other configurations of the second example are the same as other configurations of the first example almost. In addition, it is fundamentally [ as the first example ] as the same as the erector of the circumferential opposite motor of the second example.

[0022] Moreover, the example of this invention may be a spindle motor using the bearing of the hybrid bearing which combined the thing using the bearing which is not limited to the structure of the above-mentioned example, for example, combined the radial bearing with a slot for dynamic pressure generating, and the thrust plain bearing of pivot support, or one ball bearing and the radial bearing with a slot for dynamic pressure generating of another side.

[0023] Also in the above structures, harmful residual air bubbles can be discharged on the engine performance from the lubricant of bearing clearance by establishing vacuum treatment. In addition, after attaching the shank material 17 to the bearing member 15 in drawing 1, the approach of arranging bearing in a vacuum tub was taken, but before not being limited to this and making a vacuum tub into a vacua, it is also possible to assemble a spindle motor or bearing in a vacuum tub, and to make the inside of a vacuum tub into a vacuum after that.

[0024] In addition, there is bearing with a slot for dynamic pressure generating which has a slot for dynamic pressure generating at least in one side of the bearing surface and an abutment among the bearing, and there is a plain bearing in bearing. There are bearing with a radial dynamic pressure slot, bearing with a thrust dynamic pressure slot, etc. as bearing with a slot for dynamic pressure generating, and there are a radial plain bearing, a thrust plain bearing, etc. as plain bearing. It is possible to carry out this invention also in the above bearing.

[0025] Moreover, cylinder-like a radial bearing side, a conical surface, the spherical surface, a plane thrust-bearing side, etc. are located in the bearing surface, and there are a cylinder-like radial abutment, a conical surface, the spherical surface, a plane thrust abutment, etc. as abutment. It can eliminate easily by carrying out this invention also about the air bubbles of the lubricant which entered the bearing clearance between the bearing surface of such a configuration, and an abutment.

[0026] Furthermore, although the type which establishes the crevice 9 of a cylindrical hole in a bearing member has explained the contents of this invention, if it has the bearing clearance which is not limited to especially the configuration of

this cylindrical hole, and can hold lubricant, operation of this invention is possible.  
[0027] The example of this invention was set like the erector of bearing, and after it puts lubricant into bearing, it has established the process which deaerates the air bubbles which remain to the lubricant of bearing clearance by the vacuum tub which can be exhausted with a vacuum pump. Thus, the air bubbles which remain to the lubricant of bearing clearance are lost by establishing the process deaerated by the vacuum tub. In addition, it may escape and there may not be the flange 38 for stops.  
[0028]

[Effect of the Invention] Invention according to claim 1 eliminates the residual of the air bubbles of the lubricant of bearing clearance, it can prevent fluctuation of the deflection of the nonrotation synchronous component of bearing, and expansion of the air bubbles in the lubricant in the bearing by fluctuation of the atmospheric pressure at the time of transportation by an airplane etc. can also eliminate it further, and it is effective in the ability to be able to obtain bearing with the high dependability which can prevent the outflow of the lubricant from bearing clearance.

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## DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

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[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the built-up-section Fig. showing the first example of the spindle motor which used the bearing manufactured by this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the built-up-section Fig. of the subassembly of the first example of this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is the built-up-section Fig. of the first example showing the condition of having filled the crevice with lubricant.

[Drawing 4] It is the built-up-section Fig. of the subassembly of the first example showing the condition of inserting a shaft in a crevice.

[Drawing 5] It is the schematic diagram showing the vacuum treatment of this invention.

[Drawing 6] It is the built-up-section Fig. of the second example of the spindle motor which used the bearing manufactured by this invention.

[Description of Notations]

1 Shaft

1a, 1c Abutment

2 Hub

3 Pedestal

6 Sleeve

6a, 7a Bearing surface

7 Thrust Plate

8 Flange

9 Crevice

10 Lubricant

12 Bearing Clearance

15 Bearing Member

17 Shank Material

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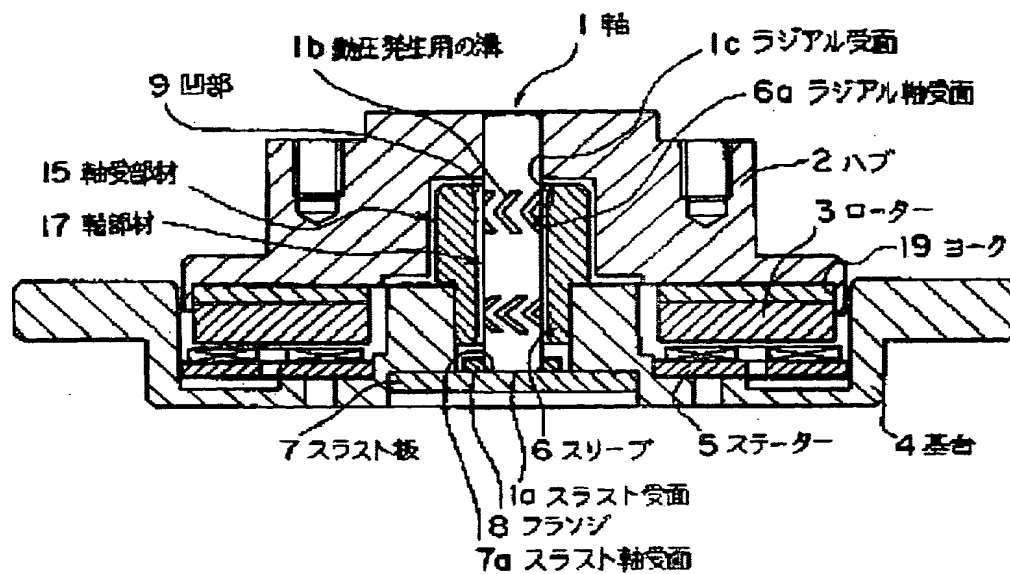
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DRAWINGS

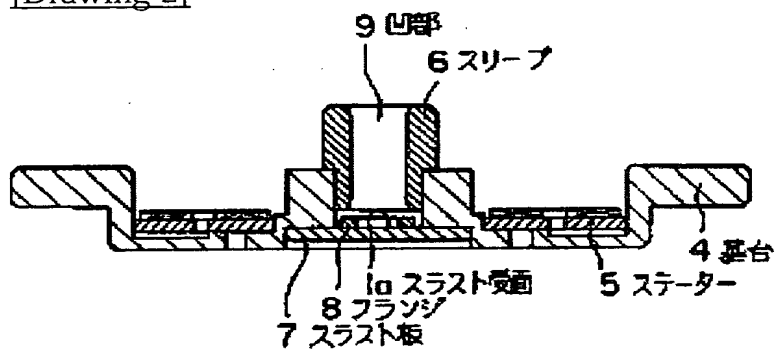
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[Drawing 1]

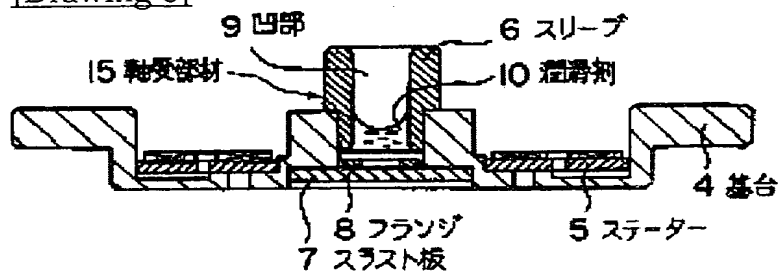




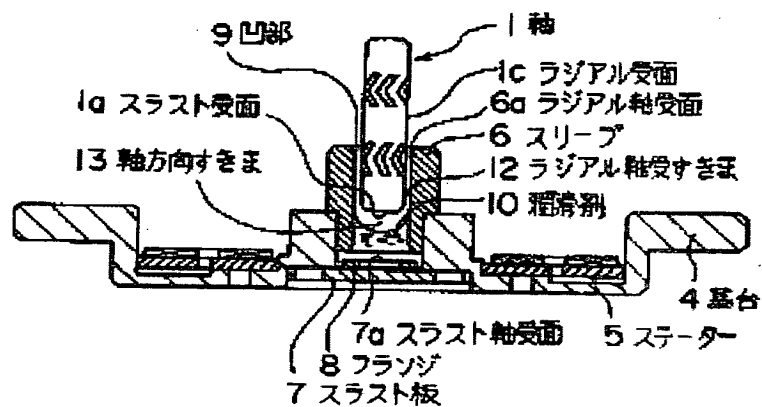
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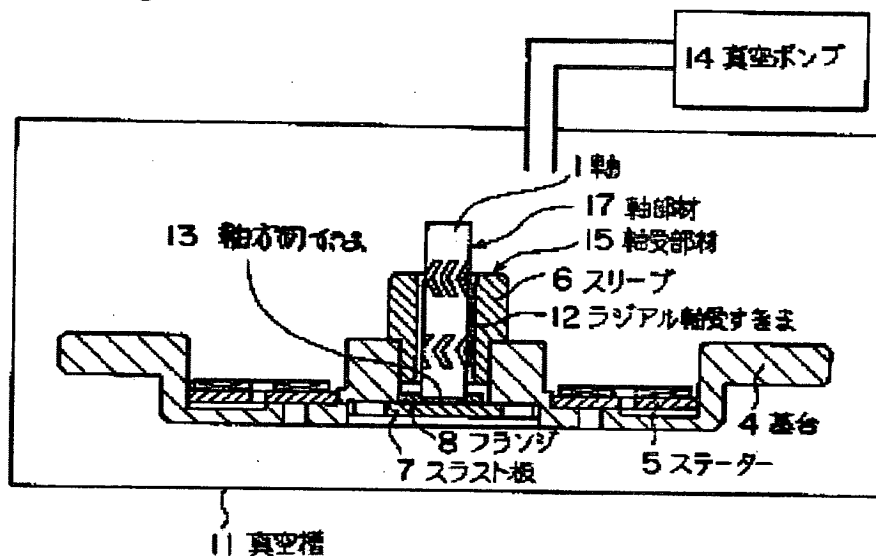
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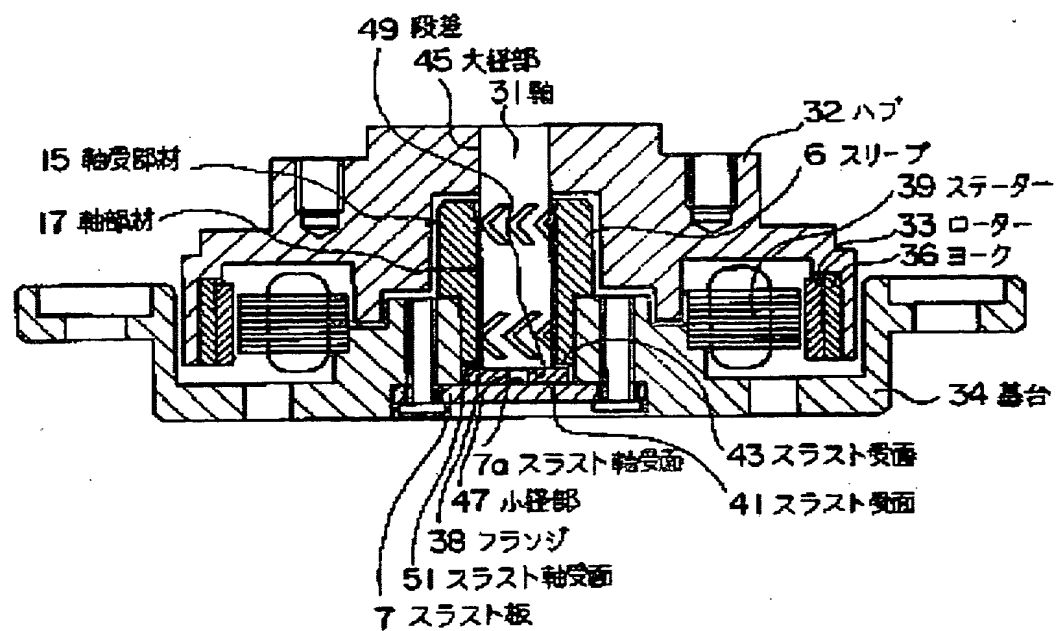
[Drawing 4]



[Drawing 5]



[Drawing 6]



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